Y THOMAS RITCHIE.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1842.

Terms of the Richmond Fuquirer.

ust be accompanied with the advance of the first water.

stance must be accompanied with the advance or references, to insure execution, advantages, may amount to \$100 per annum, a rade of 20 per cent, and to \$50, of 10 per cent, set solicitation of several of our city friends, ed to take a limited number of yearly adversables they have been unnecessary to say any thing in tages likely to result therefrom to the whole-declarate cerculation of our paper in the countert, that an annual advertisement, twice a feet, that an annual advertisement, twice is

i Drs. J. & M. will be to render a statement of steering themselves for graduation in Medicine; and, extins object, they will lecture or examine upon of Medical Sciences which are deemed requisite leges to obtain the Dectorate. Clinical Lectures of twice per week at the College Infirmary or the se. Teras-\$60 only.

this potice without tendering to my late patrons in I hereby do for the patronage extended to me, street, opposite the Custom-House.

E TO PARMERS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

tood, they will find it greate, ec, &c., through this channel. PEMBERTON & WALTON.

-Carrington, Gibson & Thornton, Richmond; Ran-Googland: John C. Page, Camberland, information of the Southsiders, we would inform

a vacation of six weeks; the other commencing day of September, at the close of which is a va-

of the business. WM. ANDERSON, Jr. AT AND COMPORTABLE RESIDENCE WANTED. 97-tf

WHATAN ROBERTSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WIll Be Superior and Quarterly Courts of the City of Richit Henrico, and the Courts of Chesterfield, Powhatan

Narch10

160—Paw6w

101 HENRY KEY, John White and Martha hiz wite, William R key, Join Key, Strother Key, Joseph and Robert Key, instantien of Jesse B. Key, deceased, Charles B. Key, Jordon entert and Judith his wife, Nathaniel Champion and Ann his key James M. Key and Beverly D. Key, children of James Key, treated, Richard James Key, Jefferson and Mary J. Key, infant library of Jefferson Key, deceased, Samuel Daniel, James Daylon Daniel, William Daniel, Henry Daniel, Nancy Graves, John Daniel, William Daniel, Henry Daniel, Rower of Henry Graves, down of Henry Graves, deceased, Paty Brown, widow of Jesterson, deceased, Matthew Nicholas and Elizabeth his wife, and Daniel, Martha Daniel, Francis Daniel, Beverly Daniel, and Daniel, Martha Daniel, Francis Daniel, Beverly Daniel, and Daniel and George Daniel, children of Martin Daniel, desert, the children of Thomas Key, deceased, whose names are strength of the Children of Martin Daniel, desert, the children of Thomas Key, deceased, whose names are strength of the Children of Martin Daniel, desert, the children of Thomas Key, deceased, whose names are strength of Daniel and Gravet his method to give you notice, that I will, on Thursday, the 28th day of the children of Was, Maria Baker, at Gordonsville, in the latty of Orange, State of Virginia, proceed to take the deposition of the children of Orange, State of Virginia, proceed to take the deposition of the children of the children of Orange, State of Virginia, proceed to take the deposition of the children of the desertion of the desertion of Orange, State of Virginia, proceed to take the deposition of the children of the children of Orange, State of Virginia, proceed to take the deposition of the children of the children of Orange, State of Virginia, proceed to take the deposition of the children of the children of Orange, State of Virginia, proceed to take the deposition of the children cern kept by Mrs. Maria Baker, at Gordonsville, in the Orange, State of Virginia, proceed to take the depositionert king, George Parrot, Ichabod Mallory and others; he Monday following, between the same hours, at the side of the Hotel, at Orange Court-house, will take the depositions to be read as evidence in a certain suit in now depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law cery for Orange county, in the State of Virginia, in a plaintiff and you and others are defendants. And if, cause, all or either of the above depositions be not taken a above mentioned, the notices will be adjourned, and tions taken on the days fixed on in the adjournment, at states, and between the same hours of the day.

MARTHA KEY. MARTHA KEY.

DWHATAN HOUSE.—The proprietor returns his sincere thanks to the public generally, for the very liberal accurace the has tene engaged in keeping the whatan House, (now more than 15 years,) and hopes by strict stiending to the comfort of his visitors, to merit and receive a stimulance of their favor. Having in 1886 increased his charge for linearing visitors to \$2 per day, in consequence of the high price provisions, he now feels it his duty to reduce it to \$1.50, (as a visions generally have fallen;) from and after this day, single mer 75 cents, breakfast, supper or lodging 50 cents each.

Fig. 20, 1842

Cerms of the Richmond Paquirer.

Equative is published farce times a week during the session points and the seek during the session points are constructed by marked the session points are constructed by marked the session of the construction of the padd of the year.

BERMS OF ADVERTISING.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE RIS AGE ALBERT SMEDES, of the city of New York, decing the react of the year.

MARION, (the sire of John Blount, Cymon, Virginia Cary, Miss Bett, Z. A., Francis Marion and Alabama, will stand at my Pugliplantation, in Northampton county, N. C., five miles below Gastive may be remitted by mail, post to the following the service at seventy-five dollars, one dollar cash to the grown in any Northern School.

The School Buildings, situated in a beautiful and elevated oak streamly gratis. Mares well fed at forty cents per day. Every instance. Good and extensive pasturage (with fine water streams) gratis. Mares well fed at forty cents per day. Every instance. Good and extensive pusturage (with fine water streams) gratis. Mares well fed at forty cents per day. Every mistance in the other points and the same time a free circum and the every will pay for nine papers, annually, shall have the ever will pay for nine papers, annually, shall have the ever will pay for nine papers, annually, shall have the ever will pay for nine papers, annually, shall have the ever will pay for nine papers, annually, shall have the ever will pay for nine papers, annually, shall have the ever will pay for nine papers, annually, shall have the ever will pay for nine papers, annually, shall have the ever will pay for nine papers, annually, shall have the ever will pay for nine papers, annually, shall have the ever will pay for nine papers, annually, shall have the past of the produce and will remit the past of the produce and will remit the past of the produce and the end of the year.

The Albert Times Albert Times a great Nation of Albert Times Albert Times and the eith of New York, defined and my Pugling Cap

whenever a good mare is sent to him, he is sure to get a tace horse of the first water.

JOHN M. MOODY.

Mount Forest, Northampton, N. C., March 5, 1842. 98-8w NEGRO HIRING, &c. —I shall continue to hire out Servants sell Produce, and collect Debts, in this city and the adjoining counties, including the town of Petersburg.

ROBERT HILL,

ROBERT HILL,
Office on Cross Street, by Bell Turern.
Richmond, Dec. 9th, 1811

TO MY COUNTRY CUSTOMERS.—The subscriber has sold out his entire stock of Boots, Shoes, Tomks, &c.—He is very anxious to settle up his business. I would therefore say to those that are indebted to me, either by bond, note, or open account, to come or send by the first opportunity and settle up. By so doing they will confer a great favor. I can always be found at the store of J. E. Watkins & Co. moosibet the Ruins Eagle Hotel.

week, 50 me, either by bond, note, or open account of confer a real favor. I can always be found at the store of confer and in a case and choice assortment of Incorruptible Tech, and to his large and choice assortment of Incorruptible Tech, and to his large and choice assortment of Incorruptible Tech, and to his large and choice assortment of Incorruptible Tech, and to his large and choice assortment of Incorruptible Tech, and to the control of conference of the control o



s in the Richmond Medical College, propose give of Medical Instruction, commencing on Monday, the and terminating the last of October.

STAMMERING CURED.—Persons afflicted with the above disease can be relieved in from one to three days, by making or Drs. J. & M. will be to facilitate students of Medical College, propose give disease can be relieved in from one to three days, by making personal application to E. G. Briggs, corner of 12th and P streets few doors below the White Office. D disease can be relieved in from one to three days, by making personal application to E. G. Briggs, corner of 12th and F streets, few doors below the Whig Office.

N. B.—No charge made unless relief obtained.

Ref. E. G. Briggs will leave this city about the 20th April. Feb. 22

DR. SHERWOOD'S REMEDIES. Observations on the use of the Rem-dies in different cases

sing the weeks.

In charge for tuition and board, with all the necessaries conditioned the other commenced. \$200 per annum. An additional charge is the for Mode and the other commenced. \$200 per annum, on the problem of the other commencement of each term, will be received that the pupil will be entitled to all the advantages of the intention. The problem is the pupil will be the pupil will be entitled to all the advantages of the intention of the pupil will be entitled to all the advantages of the intention of the pupil will be entitled to all the advantages of the intention of the case and the same of the pupil will be entitled to all the advantages of the intention of the pupil will be entitled to all the advantages of the intention of the pupil will be pupil to the principals are all the principals are all the principals are all the pupil be pupil to the principals are all the principals are all the pupil be pupil to the pupil be pupil to the principals are all the pupil be pupil to the pupil be pupil

For sale by SAMUEL E. DOVE, Richm OOK AT THIS!-Every variety of Drugs, Medicines, Paints

Linseed Oil, Lamp Oil. Castor Oil
Palm Oil, Spts. Turpentine, etc.
Copal Varush, Japan Varnish
Black Leather Varnish, etc.
Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Rhubarb
Ginger, Alispice, Jalap, Calomel
Aloes, Gum Arabic, Gum Camphor
Sup, Carb. Soda, Tartaric Acid
Manna, Mace, Pepper, Nutmers
Isinglass, Putty, Madder, Fig Blue
Indigos, Arrow Root, Tumeric
White Mustard Seed, Long Pepper
Rochelle Salts, Cream of Tartar White Mistaria Seed, Long Copie Rochelle Salts, Cream of Tattar Magnesia, Irish Moss, Iceland Moss Glauber Salts, Saltpetre, Gentian Liquorice, Sulphur, Roll Brimstone Senna, Washing Soda, Pearlash

Liquorice, Suiphur, Roll Brimstone
Senna, Washing Soda, Pearlash
Salaratus, Ipecac., Colocynth, Opium, etc., etc.
A large assoctment of Brushes, from the best manufactories, viz:
Hair Brushes, Nail, Fiesh, Cloth, Shaving
Shoe, Hat, Tooth, Comb and Paint Brushes
Soaps—Cream, Almond, Musk, Verbena
Rose, Jessamin, Transparent, Military
Palm, Hull's, Howard's, Windsor, Tablet
And all other kinds of Shaving, Toilet and Washing Soaps
Cigars—Imperial, Trabucos, Havana, Principe
La Norma, Flower, Congress, etc., of the choicest kinds
Perfunes—Rose Water, Lavender, Cologne
Florida, Violet, Jessamine, Orange, Vetbena, etc.
Cut Glass Pangents, Preston Salts, Toilet Bottles
Nursery Powder, Oriental Pearl Powder
Genaine Bear's Oil, Macassar Oil
Beef Marrow, Pocketbooks, Penknives
Combs of all descriptions of Tortoise Shell
Ivory, Sidver, Horn, Buffulo and other Combs
Snu\_fboxes, Lip Salve, Cold Cream
Panyatum, Touth Powder, Hair Powder

Snu.fboxes, Lip Salve, Cold Cream Pomatum, Tooth Powder, Hair Powder

THE REY. ALBERT SMEDES, of the city of New York, designs to Jopen a SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, in the city of Raleigh, N. C., on the 12th day of May next.

This Institution is to furnish a thorough and elegant Education, equal to the best that can be obtained in the city of New York, or in any Northern School.

The School Buildings, situated in a beautiful and elevated cak grove, furnish the most spacious accommodations. The Dormities are separated into Alcoves, for two young ladies each, of a construction to secure privacy, and at the same time a free circu

construction to secure privacy, and at the same time a free circulation of air.

Every article of furniture is provided by the School, except bedding (beds will be furnished) and toxels.

Trans-For Board, (including washing and every incidental expense, with Tution in English, Latin, &c.,) \$100 per session, payable in advance.

The every charges will be for French, Italian Masic, Drawing

The extra charges will be for French, Italian, Music, Drawing, Painting and Ornamental Needle Work, at the usual prices of the Masters. There will be no other extra charge.

Pupils will be admitted at any age desired.

No Pupil, except by a warries request of the Parent or Guardian to the Rector of the School, will be allowed to have an account at any Store or Shop in the City. A disregard of this prohibition will be followed by an immediate dismission from the School. Day Scholars will be received from such Parents or Guardians

s reside in the place.

The year will be divided into two terms of five months each-The year win a civicace into two terms of a ve months each.—
The former commencing, after the 1st term, on the 15th of May, and terminating on the 15th October—the latter commencing on the 26th of November, and terminating on the 26th of April.

Applications for admission to the School may be made to the Rt. Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D., or the Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D., at Raleigh, and to the Rev. Mr. Smedes, at New York, until 1st May, and after that period to Mr. Smedes, at Raleigh. REFERENCES.

Norwood.

Petersburg—The Rev. N. H. Cobbs and Messis, White & Blume
Norfolk—The Rev. B. M. Miller and George Rowland, Esq.
The Rt. Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D., and the Clergy of the Diocese

Releigh-The Hon, Duncan Cameron, the Hon, James Iredell Religin-1 he Hon, Duncan Cameron, the Hon, James Religin-the Hon, Eichard Hines, the Hon, George E. Badger, the Hon, Romulus M. Saunders, the Hon, John H. Bryan William H. Hay-wood, George W. Mordecai and Charles Manly, Esquires, Drs. Watson and Beckwith, Charles L. Hinton, W. R. Gales, and Ed-mind B. Freeman, Esquires.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON.

NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, ! PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed, will be received at this of fice, until 3 o'clock, P. M., of the 20th of the present month, for farmishing and delivering, at the Navy Vard, Washington, District of Columbia, free of charge to the United States, all the from required in the construction of the following Chain Cables, Anchors, Tanks, and Cambosers, vizi.

CHAIN CABLE IRON.

2,490 fathoms for 1st class Sloops of war
1,200 do. for 2d class Sloops of war
3,900 do. for Frigates
1,220 do. for Ships of the Line
630 do. for Ships of the Line
630 do. for Ships of the Line
640 for figates, in lengths of forty five fathoms.

ANCHOR IRON.

22 anchors for 1st class Sloops of war
40 do. for Frigates
16 do. for ships of the Line
650 TANK IRON.
8 sets for Sloops of war
6 do. for Frigates
4 do. for Frigates
4 do. for Ships of the Line
651 CAMBOOSES.
6 cambooses for Frigates
6 cambooses for Frigates DROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed, will be received at this o

CARROT-Long Orange, Long Scarlet, Early Horn, Altering-

ECORN—Early Sugar, Larry Tuscarora
ENDIVE—Green Curled
EGG PLANT—
KALE—Green Curled Scotch, Rape
LEEK—Large Scotch
LETTUCE—Royal White Head, Ice, Brown Dutch, Early
Arrled Silesia, White and Green Coss
WATER MELON—Finest kinds
MELONS—Green Citron Nutner, Pine Apple

WATER MELON-Finest Kinds
MELONS-Green Citron, Nutmeg, Pine Apple
NASTURTHUMMUSTARD-White Medicinal and Brown

ONION-Silver Skin, Yellow Dutch, Early Red PEAS-Extra Early Warwick, Early May, Early Frame, Do. harlton, Blue Prussian, Dwarf Marrowfat, Bishop's Dwarf Pro-

PARSNIP-Long White, Gurnsey or Dutch PARSLEY-Fine Curled URARD-Undulated for Tarts

SPINACH—
SQUASH—Early Bush, Orange Warted, Yellow Crook Neck
TOMATO—Large Red and Yellow
TURNIP—White Flat Dutch, Red Top, Large English, Norfolk, Ruta Baga FLOWER SEEDS and BULBOUS ROOTS-a large

Feb. 24 CO-PARTNERSHIP,—Royal Parrish having associate d himsel in business with Thomas L. Beazley, the business will in for be conducted under the firm of PARRISH & BEAZLEY, at

ROYAL PARRISH returns his thanks to his friends and cus K tomers for their liberal patronage, and hopes the same will be extended to the new firm. He respectfully requests, that all persons indebted to him will come forward and discharge the same, as early as possible, as it is his wish to close up his individual bu-

Ian. 29 80—tf

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND AND SLAVES.—Pursuant to a Decree of the County Court of Hanover, pronounced on the 22nd day of February, 1842, in a cause therein depending in the name and style of Cockes vs. Cockes, &c. The subscriber, therein named Special Commissioner, will proceed, on the 21st day of March next, at the late residence of Mrs. Eliza Cocke, in the county of Hanover, to offer for sale, at public ancition, the Land and Slaves in the said decree mentioned. The Land lies near the Southanna River, on the old Mountain road, in the upper end of Hanover—has a comfortable dwelling on it—and has always been esteemed excellent land. The Slaves are, two males and two females—two of them valuable. The terms of sale, according to the terms of said percee, will be cash for the amount necessary to pay the costs of suit and expenses of sale, and for the balance a credit of twelve months, the purchasers executing bond, with sufficient personal security, and the subscriber retaining the title of the land till the purchase money is paid.

REUBEN NUCKOLS.

March 1

80—tds

NOTICE.—The Franklin Manufacturing Company have ap-NOTICE.—The Frankin Manufacturing Company nave appropriated A. S. Maddox their Agent, who will be furnished at his Store, two doors below the Bank of Virginia, with a large supply of all the varieties of Writing Paper made at their Mil. vizz Foolscap, flatcap, packet post and letter Paper, all which he will sell, by wholesale and retail, at such prices as cannot fail to satisfy the public. City and country merchants, and citizens of the State generally, are respectfully invited to examine his stock, as whether they authorise this Distribution. He was seen fit its not to their interest to encarage domestic manufacturing company and whether they authorise this Distribution. attisty the parently, are respectively in the State generally, are respectively in the State generally, are respectively and see if it is not to their interest to encourage domestic many and see if it is not to their interest to encourage domestic many and see if it is not to their interest to encourage domestic many and see if it is not to their interest to encourage domestic many and see if it is not to their interest to encourage domestic many and see if it is not to their interest to encourage domestic many and see if it is not to their interest to encourage domestic many and see if it is not to their interest to encourage domestic many and see if it is not to their interest to encourage domestic many and see if it is not to their interest to encourage domestic many and see if it is not to their interest to encourage domestic many and see if it is not to their interest to encourage domestic many and see if it is not to their interest to encourage domestic many and see if it is not to their interest to encourage domestic many and see if it is not to their interest to encourage domestic many and see if it is not to their interest to encourage domestic many and see if it is not to their interest to encourage domestic many and the encourage domestic many and their interest to encourage domestic many and their interest to encourage domestic many and the e

Ink—Black, Blue and Red, of the best quality, by the gallon or bottle

Paints—White Lead, Black Lead ground in Oil
Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Verdigris
Prassian Blue, Terrade Sienna
Venitian Red, Spanish Brown
Yellow Ochre, Vermillion, etc., etc.
Surgical Instruments of all kinds, or ordered to suit any person Chewing Tobacco—Fisher's, Brown's, Walthall's, Grant's and Cowles' superior Chewing Tobacco.
All of the above articles, together with others too numcrous to mention, may be had at my store cheaper than elsewhere in the city, and of the best kinds, which I guarantee.

Sign of the Black Boy and Mortar, Mansion House, Richmond, Va In addition to the above, every kind of Patent Medicines, Pills, Plasters, Ointments, Mixtures, Cough Medicines, etc.

Feb. 17

RICHARD WHITFIELD, President.

Oct. 1, 1841.

VIRGINIA L. OFFICE, Richmont, Feb. 7th, 1842.

BY virtue of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia, on the 4th day of February, 1842, I do hereby give notice to all persons having claims on the State of Virginia for Revolutionary land bounty, their heirs or assigns, to present the same for adjustment before the 1st day of March, 1845, or such claims shall forever thereafter be considered and held to be void, except the claims of such officers and soldiers as were returned to the Board of War at the close of the war, entitled to land bounty, the B

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA. DEFERRED DEBATE.

SPEECH OF MR. HOLLADAY,

ON THE DISTRIBUTION ACT.

Mr. HOLLADAY said that the resolution offered by the gentleman from Cumberland, and the substitute which he himself had proposed for it, threw open for discussion the whole subject of Distribution. sented to the House. For, whether viewed as a grave question of constitutional law, (which it undoubtedly was,) or as a question of State policy, of mere poli-tical expediency—whether viewed as a financial question, or as affecting the relations of the general

and State Governments-in any, and in every aspect, it was entitled to the most serious and de liberate consideration of the House. The proper disposition of the public domain, including not only the public lands lying within the limits of the new States, and the Territories over which Congress has established territorial Governments; but including also that vast and immense region which stretches out from Sessouri to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific ocean; containing more than 995,000,000 of acres of land, much of it of great fertility, capable of supporting an immense population, and of being in itself a great empire; the proper dispo-sition of all this was indeed a great, a mighty question. Richmond-The Rev. A. Empie, D. D., and the Rev. William It was a question, the decision of which was not directly submitted to that House, but to the Congress of the U. S; nevertheless, Virginia had a deep interest in it, and might perhaps, through her Legislature, ex-

ercise an important influence over it.

Mr. H. said he scarcely expected to interest the somewhat trite, having been elaborately discussed elsewhere. He would make no vain attempt at display—no studied effort at oratory—(an effort in which he knew he must fail, if attempted)—but he should endeavor to shew, in as plain terms as he could, why the Diatribution law of the Extra Session ought not, in his judg ment, to receive the approbation and support of Virginia. If, like its friends, he could think the measure in accordance with the Constitution-if he could think it wise in policy, promotive of the interests of the country, and that it would give relief to the States, no one would vote to sustain it more cheerfully than he would. But, believing as he did, that it was unwarranted by the Constitution—that it was not a sound policy to distribute this fund to the States, while the Federal Treasury was deficient in means to meet the expenditures of the Government; that it was at war with the spirit of our institutions; that it must lead to an increase of the tariff, and again open the unhappy tariff controver-sy; that its tendency was to a consolidation of power in the General Government, to make the State Governments look to the Federal Treasury for their revenues, to them by right of conquest. Virginia particularly and thus render them dependent upon its bounty; believing all this, he should oppose the Distribution policy in every fair mode in which he could hope to other portions of it-and there were conflicting claims

4 do. for Ships of the Line
CAMBOOSES.

6 cambooses for Frigates
6 do. for Sheeps of war
6 do. for small vessels
MI the aforesnal from must be of the best quality, and of American manufacture, without any admixture of foreign iron, and must be free from all defects whatever.
The deliveries to be in the following proportions, and at the following stated periods, viz:
One-third the quantity of the Chain Cable and Anchor Iron to be delivered on or before the 1st July next.
One other third part on or before the 1st Movember next, and the balance on or before the 1st March, 1843.
One-third part of the Tank Iron to be delivered by 1st June next. One other third by 1st November next, and the balance by 1st June next.
One other third by 1st November next, and the balance by 1st June next.
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the but it process, and the operations are considered by the second control for the control of t BEANS—Large and small Lama, Scarlet Runners, Red Cramberry

Refuger or LODO to one, Red Marrow, Early Yellow do., Long Blood, Yellow and White French, Sugar, Mangel Wurtzel

BEUT—Early Blood Turnip Rested, Yellow do., Long Blood, Yellow and White French, Sugar, Mangel Wurtzel

BROCOLL—Purple and White

CABLEFEARY York, Large York, Early Sugarloaf, do.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—

CAULIFLOWER—Early and Late

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—

CELERY—White Solid

Ted on Congress the power to distribute money to the States, Virginia, of January 2nd, 1781, yield the Congress, Virginia's claim to the North-west on relation to or connection with these purchases, ausolution: "That this Commonwealth will yield to the deduced from the exploded doctrine, that Congress may deduced from the exploded doctrine, that Congress may be deduced from the exploded doctrine, that Congress may have any appropriation of money which it may deem conducive to the general welfare? Mr. H.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—

CELERY—White Solid

Terminal Assembly of Virginia, of January 2nd, 1781, yield the Congress, Virginia is claim to the North-west on the States, which have no relation to or connection with these purchases, ausolution: "That this Commonwealth will yield to the Congress of the United States, for the benefit of the Journal Assembly of Virginia of January 2nd, 1781, yield to the States, which have no relation to or connection with these purchases, ausolution: "Territory. The following is nextract from the resury of the United States, which have no relation to or connection with these purchases, ausolution: "Territory. The following is no relation to the Congress, Virginia in the Morth-west of the Horizon to or connection with these purchases, ausolution: "Territory. The following is no relation to the Congress, Virginia, of January 2nd, 1781, yield to the States, which have the the deeds of the States, which have the Congress nay deem conducive to the general welfare? Mr. H. lowing: "Virginia having thus, for the sake of the gemay deem conducive to the general welfare? Mr. 13. defined that Congress had the power asserted in this distribution law. He denied that it had the power to distribute to the States the fund derived from from the public lands; and he maintained that if the fund derived stances, as to vacant territory, will make similar cesdistribution law. He denied that it had the power to distribute to the States the fund derived from from the public lands; and he maintained that if the fund derived from that source could be distributed, equally might a sions of the same, to the United States, for the general distribution be made of public money derived from any cmolument."

tween the States, which executed them, and the confederation; and these same States, (as well those which executed the deeds, as those which were mem-bers of the confederation, and accepted them,) having since united in adopting the Constitution, the provisions of the Constitution thus adopted must, it is argued, supercede the compacts in the deeds of cession. If this be so, there remains no pretence of right to dis-tribute the land fund under the deeds of cession. But he did not concur in the argument which thus set aside the obligation of the deeds of cession. It was to his reading of the Constitution, it expressly recognized the obligation of the compacts in the deeds of cession. It is expressly provided, in the first clause of the 6th article of the Constitution, that "all debts contracted, and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against

cession to see for what purpose the lands were ceded, and whether they authorise this Distribution. He knew it had been often stated that they were ceded to pay our Revolutionary debt, and that debt having been accomplished for which they were said to be ceded, it was contended that they were said to be ceded, it was contended that they were said to be ceded, it was contended that they bear accomplished for which they were said to be ceded, it was contended that they bear of their lands, as was its usual restriction of the general charge and expensively were said to be ceded, it was contended that they bear of their construction of the deed of give or to their proceeds. The advocates of this position rest their claim on the principle, that where property is accomplished without consuming the whole of the words, the granter is considered in equity as naving parted with the beneficial interest in only so much of the property as is necessary for the purposes of the same under the confederation; but it is provided in the power is concerned. Vain, indeed, are all other limits.

But suppose for the sake of argument that both these objections to this position are founded in error—suppose these lands were ceded for the single purpose of
paying the Revolutionary debt, and that they have paid it, and a resulting trust arises as to the remaining lands; for whose benefit would such a trust result? Unquestionably, according to the argument, for the benefit of the revenue is, it is utterly impossible to ascertain the the grantors; for the benefit of the States which made usual respective proportion of the several States in the the cessions. They, and they alone would then be entitled to this distributable fund, so far as it arises from House much by what he had to say, for the subject was somewhat trite, having been elaborately discussed elsebia, as well to those States which have made no ces sions, as to those which have, and to the Territories and District which have made no cessions. Thus this argument, resting on false premises, if carried out to its egitimate results, instead of sustaining the distribution

aw, is most hostile to it.

These lands were not coded merely to pay the Revolutionary debt. The States were engaged in an arduons struggle with the mother country. It was their common interest to unite in opposing her claims of dominion over them, and in asserting their independence and freedom. They succeeded in the effort. They severed themselves from England, and wrested from her a vast extent of waste and uninhabited territory beyond the settled limits of the States, but lying within the limits of the United States, as established and acknowledged by the treaty with Great Britain, which recognised our independence. Large portions of this vacant territory were claimed by the several States as lying within their chartered limits, or as belonging the North-Western Territory. Other States claimed

It is apparent from these extracts from the proceed-United States. These deeds contained compacts be- federation or Federal alliance of the said States, Virginia inclusive, according to their several respec-tive proportions in the general charge and expen-diture, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever." On the language of this condition in the deed, the distributionists rely as looking to a distribu-tion of the proceeds of the lands. They ask, if this ceded, "shall be considered a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the U. S. as have become, or shall become members of the confederation or Federal aside the obligation of the deeds of cession. It was true, that since the adoption of the Constitution to that instrument, and to that alone must we look for the powers of the Government. But according to their usual and respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure. If such was the meaning of the persons who prepared, executed, and received the deed, it is strange that no distribution was ever thought of or attempted in their day. But such is not its fair cretion? To adopt such a construction, is to change meaning or construction. The object and design of the whole nature and character of the Governmentthe cession was, as we have seen, to secure and confirm the union of the States, under the articles of confederation, and to secure the lands to the States of the property, its money, just as it chooses, it may, through the United States, under this Constitution, as under the confederation." The States of N. York, Virginia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and South Carolina, having made cessions of lands to the Confederation on the terms and conditions contained in their respective deeds; and the Confederation, having accepted them on these terms and conditions, thereby entered into engagements with these States to dispose of the lands thus ceded on the these States to dispose of the lands thus ceded on the terms and for the purposes specified in the deeds—
These were surely engagements binding on the Confermal charge and expenditure. Under the confederation ral charge and expenditure. Under the confederation of others the effect must substantially be the These were surely engagements binding on the Constituderation; and it so, under the article of the Constitution just referred to, they are equally obligatory on the
U. States. From this view of the subject, he thought
the compacts in the deeds of cession still obligatory upon
the United States. the United States.

Let us then (said Mr. H.) look into these deeds of the States, Congress made requisitions on them, and there is not a single power whatever, which may person. For the proportions thus to be paid by there is not a single power whatever, which may have some reference to the common defence and general wholes the states of the States

is conveyed for a particular purpose, and the purpose proceeds of the lands to defray its expenditures, like the Constitution. Reject this limitation, so construe other revenue.

But, (said Mr. H.,) since the adoption of the Condestination being made of it by the deed, there is a resulting trust for the benefit of the grantor. In other words, the granter is considered in equity as having by taxes, direct or indirect-mostly by duties on im-

No. 104.-VOLUME XXXVIII. conveyance, and the residue is considered as still re- | Constitution, that "direct taxes shall be apportioned maining in him. Mr. II. objected to this argument on among the States, according to their respective numbers, several grounds. In the first place, these lands were which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to sertionary debt. The deeds of cession themselves, and vice for a term of years, and excluding Indians not the history of the times, show incontestibly, that these cessions were made to remove obstacles to the adoption according to what is usually termed, federal numbers. of the articles of confederation; to ensure the Union; In practice, however, the government rarely resorts to and to provide a common fund for the common benefit of the Union—not merely to pay the Revolutionary debt.

Thus the basis on which it endoubtedly of the compact in the deed of cesquestion of constitutional law. (which it endoubtedly moved, and that being removed, the argument falls with sion is just as binding as it was under the confedera it. But in the next place, if these cessions were made to pay the Revolutionary debt, they have not yet paid it. Take the proceeds of the lands ceded under the Confederation, deduct therefrom the costs of bringing them into market and selling them, on any even plausible tion? Assuredly not; because the revenue being

mode of making the estimate, and the nett proceeds up to this time fall far short of the Revolutionary debtthere are in fact no nett proceeds, as would be shown States. There is no one subject on which there is in the sequal. So that, though the Revolutionary debt has been paid, it has been paid, not out of the proceeds duties on importations. By some it is maintained, that of the ceded lands, but out of the public resonue de-rived from other sources; mainly from the duties on others, that they are paid by the foreign producer of the imports. By others, that they are paid by the do mestic producer of the export which is given in ex--Nor have we any accurate knowledge even of the amount of imports consumed in each State. Paid as general charge and expenditure. And, it a distribution of this fund were allowable under the deeds of cession, or otherwise desirable, it is impossible to make it with justice, because the proportion of each, accord-ing to the rule supposed to exist in the deed of cession, is shown to be unascertainable. But, by carrying the proceeds of the lands into the Treasury, and applying them, with other revenue, to defray the legitimate expenditures of the Government, they exactly fulfil the letter and the spirit of the deed; for, by diminishing the necessary taxes on the people of the States by the amount of the land fund, (of which taxes each State would have to pay its usual respective proportion,) in that proportion each State receives the benefit of itand, according to its original design, the proceeds of the lands are applied as a common fund, for the com-mon emolument and benefit of the Union, instead of being split up and divided into separate funds, for the separate benefit of the several States, as is contemplated by the Distribution law.

If any distribution can be lawfully made under the

deeds of cession, (which is denied,) surely there is nothing to warrant such a distribution as this law provides for. The deeds convey the lands for the benefit of the States of the Union, and the States only-but the Distribution law gives a dividend to each of the Territories and the District of Columbia, without authority from the deeds for so doing. There is nothing

Distribution at the content for the manufacture of the first specified in the content of the first specified

(as well those acquired by the cessions of New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and South Ca-rolina, under the Confederation, as those ceded by North Carolina and Georgia since the adoption of the Constitution of the U.S., and those purchased from France and Spain,) is claimed under the second clause other source.

Let us examine, (said Mr. H.,) the grounds on which this power is claimed; for, in the discussion of this subject, the constitutional question is naturally first in order, as it must, by all, be admitted to be first in importance.

In the first place, this power of Distribution is claimed under the deeds of cession, by which the Union acquired title to a large portion of the public lands. This claim, he thought, would not bear the test of examination. By some it is held, that the compacts between the States and the Union, contained in the deeds of the third section of the fourth article of the Constitween the States and the Union, contained in the deeds of cession, executed before the adoption of the Constitution, are not now binding on the Government of the tution, are not now binding on the Government of the deads to the officers and soldiers of the American army gives an unimited power of disposition over all other property belonging to the U.S.; for the officers and soldiers of the American army gives an unimited power of disposition over all other property belonging to the U.S.; for the other army, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as tution, are not now binding on the Government of the bare become, or shall become members of the considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as tution, are not now binding on the Government of the and "other property belonging to the U. S." in the very same words—so, that to justify the Distribution law, under this clause of the Constitution, its friends are driven to assert for Congress an unlimited power to dispose of the property of the United States at its plea-Let us examine the extent and the consequences of this construction. What is the property of the United States? Under this head must be included not i-tribution is not what is meant by declaring the lands the public lands alone, but the capitol, and all the public buildings, the custom-houses, the forts, arsenals, docks, light-houses, navy, munitions of war, the public money, whether raised by taxes or otherwise-all these, and more, are property belonging to the United States. And will it be contended, that over all these Congress has an unlimited power of disposition ?-

power to sell, power to distribute or give away to the States, or to individuals, according to their mere disrest their claim on the principle, that where property and the practice of the Government, in applying the the Constitution, as to permit appropriations of money to any purpose whatever at the discretion of Congress;